ABSTRACT

Assigning inbound ringing ISDN channels to a particular endpoint's call uses a framing listening technique to distinguish between H.221 framing, master bonding channel framing and slave bonding channel framing. If the channel is receiving Master Bonding Channel framing, the MCU detects that this is a new call from a unique far endpoint and may then begin a process to address this new call. If the channel is receiving Slave Bonding Channel framing, the MCU then transmits a multi-frame pattern and looks for a Physical Video Unit Identifier the MCU sent to this far end via the Master Channel upon initial negotiation. If the channel is receiving H.221 framing, a H.243 terminal address assigned using a Terminal Indicate Assignment (TIA) message in the initial channel is used. The far endpoint may then send this address in its additional channels through the use of a Terminal Indicate Additional Channel X (TIX) message. The MCU may associate an incoming channel to the correct call by examining the address sent by the far endpoint in the TIX message. In the case of simultaneous calls according to the H.323 protocol, the process retains the incoming H.323 call in the current state (i.e., Alerting / Incoming Ringing State), and waits until the current call progresses to a state Call Connected, after which the incoming call may be allowed to be answered and transitioned to its Call Connected state. This may be done without hanging up the incoming call with a busy indication.